

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1883.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SURBAY, 60 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. Wester, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 29, 1883, was: 145,429 Thursday. 129,350 Friday. 115,977 Saturday. 129,750 Weekly.

Total for the week ......

#### Not Fifty Years Ago.

A statue of HARRIET MARTINEAU was unveiled last Wednesday at the Old South Meeting House in Boston. The ceremony drow together a cultivated audience which filled that historic temple, and addresses were made by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Jr., and others. It is atonement day in Boston," said Mr. Ganrison; and all the speakers dwelt on the great change in public feeling which was expressed by the erection in Boston of a statue

of HARRIET MARTINEAU. When that Englishwoman came to the United States in 1831, she was welcomed as a writer of great reputation, who was especially deserving of distinction because of her services in behalf of the political and philanthropic reforms in which the serious men of that day were interested. Boston was ready to do her honor, for it was then the seat of literary ac tivity, and humanitarianism was said to be

held in high esteem there.

But the Boston of those days, though fond enough of philanthropy in general, was bitterly opposed to that particular sort of phiianthropy which desired the abolition of slavery. It was morbidly sensitive as to that matter; and anybody suspected of abolitionism was put under a social ban. Out-andout abolitionists were even mobbed; and a man who had ventured to predict that the negro slaves would be voting in this free and glorious republic within a generation would have been regarded as a crazy familie, or at least a pestilent disturber of all that was safe in polities, society, and religion.

It so happened that HABBIET MARTINEAU passed through Boston in 1835 on a day when the respectable eltizens were too much abthed in a special place of business to pay much regard to her at the moment. They had assembled in State street, not far from Fancull Hall, the Cradle of Liberty, for the purpose of mobbing William Lloyd Garmison, the abolitionist leader, and hanging him on Boston Common. Miss MARTINEAU was alarmed by the tunult, the cause of which she could not make out. When she renched her destination, she inquired of her host what it all meant, and was horror struck to learn the truth, which had previously been kent from her. He assured her, however, that there could be no harm from such a gathering, for "it was not a mob, but a collection of gentlemen." The respectability of

Boston abhorred an abolitionist in those days. But Miss MARTINEAU took pains to go to a meeting of anti-slavery women which had assembled in a private parlor because of fear of the mob, and there briefly expressed her sympathy with them. So doing, she committed an unpardonable sin in the eyes of respeciable Boston. " After the few words she said at the meeting," Mr. WENDELL PHIL-Lips told the audience on Wednesday, "the friends who entertained her were ostracized, for no one would enter their house, although they were not tainted with abolitionism. Such was the lawlessness of that day that she was obliged to forego the Western journey which she had planned, because she was told it would not be safe for her to enter the State of Ohio, where she would surely be

And all that took place at a time within the memory of many living men! Yet it seems now like a story of the Dark Ages.

lynched."

### The Glowing Skies.

The flery glow in the sky after sundown, and before sunrise, which first attracted attention here a month ago, was again witnessed on Friday evening and yesterday morning and the strange illumination has at no time appeared with greater brilliancy. The fact is now established that the phenomenon is worldwide. It has been beheld at sea and on land in every quarter of the earth. All the world has seen it. In some places it has excited alarm, and everywhere it has been beheld with wonder. It is as brilliant before sunrise as after sunset. It has lasted for many weeks, and analogous phenomena made their appearance in the equatorial regions as long ago as the first of September Sometimes the peculiar appearance of the heavens has not been confined to the early evening and morning hours, and to the neighborhood of the horizon, but the sun and moon when high in the heavens have appeared discolored, and the sky around them has exhibited strange effects of color and

illumination. It is not surprising that innumerable theo ries have been advanced to account for these appearances. Men of science have been asked to solve the mystery, but apparently no two agree'in opinion. At first some were inclined to attribute the phenomenon to an excess of moisture in the atmosphere, but meteorological observations have shown that, instead of possessing an excess of moisture, the air has been unusually dry. It has also been shown that the matter from which the light is reflected must be at an enormous height in the atmosphere. Prof. HELMHOLTZ of Berlin, basing his calculations on observations made there, has recently estimated its height at about forty miles. At the meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Brooklyn several weeks ago, it was shown that, if the length of time during which the light had been seen after sunset had been correctly stated, the height of the reflecting matter was not less

than sixty miles. The question, then, is what matter exists at that height capable of producing such effacts? Mr. J. NORMAN LOCKYER, the disinguished English astronomer, has lately advocated the theory that the reflecting natter producing the red sunsets is dust ejected from the volcano of Krakatoa during its tremendous eruption at the end of August, and distributed over the earth by the winds. It is difficult, however, to see how volcanie dust in an exceedingly attenuated form could be thrown to the height of aixty or even offorty miles, especially when the quantity required to affect the atmosphere all around the earth is considered. It is much easier to understand how the reflecting matter could be introduced into the upper portion of the atmosphere from outer space, and, indeed, we know that matter is be ng thus introduced continually through the fall of meteors into the atmosphere, where they are consumed generally at a height of between fifty and seventy miles. Of course

BEILD.

The experiment of jury trial is already several months old at Bowdoin College. Ac the products of their combustion remain in beatmosphere and slowly settle earthward. cording to all reports, it has proved success-While the suggestion that the reflecting ful. The scattment against beging and in

favor of decent, orderly, self-respecting conmatter is of cosmic origin thus offers a ready duct, is much stronger among the under explanation of its presence at such an enorgraduates than at any provious time. The mous height from the earth, it encounters Boudoin Orient of Dec. 19 says: the difficulty that no great meteoric shower has been witnessed. An unusual number of "This term, new practically over, affords a market contrast to former years. Studious quiet has prevailed from the very outset. It has been demonstrated that the two lower classes can get along, for one term at least, large meteors have been seen during the last two or three months, and about the time when the sunset glow began to be noticed without resorting to warfare. The jury has met fro

here Prof. Brooks, from his observatory

in western New York, saw an extraordinary

shower of telescopic meteors. But no mete-

oric display in any way comparable to that

of 1833 has been seen, and, so far as is known,

there were no especially remarkable sunset

or sunrise effects in 1833. But perhaps the

difficulty may be got over by supposing that

the meteoric matter did not enter the at-

mosphere in the ordinary shape of fire balls

or shooting stars, but that it was a cloud of

mere cosmic particles or dust when the earth

encountered it. In that case it might enter

the atmosphere without being visible as a

shower of blazing meteors. At all events,

we know that a vast number of meteors dar

into the atmosphere from outer space which

are so small that the illumination produced

by their consumption is not perceptible to

the naked eye, although swarms of them

are occasionally seen shooting like tiny

Another difficulty in the way of the mete-

oric dust theory, as well as of the volcanic

dust theory, is the great length of time during

which the phenomenal sky glows have been

visible. It would naturally be thought that

dust in the upper atmosphere, no matter

what its origin, could not remain suspended

forty, fifty, or sixty miles high, where the

air is excessively rare, for several months.

The attenuation of the reflecting matter

may, however, be extraordinarily fine, and

matter existing at the supposed altitude of

this dust would be above the limits of the

rains, and the effect of the winds might be

On the other hand, Mr. LOCKYER has been

able to find some support for his theory in

the apparent course of the phenomenon.

first from east to west around the earth,

starting from the neighborhood of the East

north and south. It is not yet clear, how-

ever, from the evidence that has been ob-

tained, that the phenomenon has really pro-

gressed in the manner required by this the

ory. Fortunately, as it seems to have at-

At present no theory of this extraordinary

body would be pleased to find a conclusiv

New Ideas in College Government.

The Faculty of Bowdoin College have de-

sisting of the President of the College and a

jury of undergraduates. The jury serves

for a year. It is elected by the students on

the following basis of representation: Each

of the four classes is entitled to a juryman;

each chartered chapter of an intercollegiate

Greek Letter fraternity has a representative,

provided the chapter's membership is at least

ten, while the smaller societies may club to-

gether and make up that number; finally,

the students who belong to no secret so-

ciety-oudens, as they are called at Bow-

doin-elect one member of the jury. The

official recognition by the Faculty of the ex-

istence of the Greek Letter secret societies.

and the implication that the political and

social condition of the oudens is inferior to

that of the society members, are not the

The court to to chosen has jurisdiction in

all matters of college discipline, with a few

exceptions, and it administers justice in dis

putes among the students, or between the

students and the Faculty. The jury, by

unanimous vote, finds a verdiet on questions

of fact, and it also fixes the penalty in cases

of conviction. The President of the College

can remit or mitigate the jury's sentences.

but he has no power to increase their se-

verity. The culprit's fate, therefore, is

practically in the hands of his fellow students.

diction of the tribunal are those involving

questions of college dues, of rank and

honors, of conduct in the recitation room,

and of attendance at required exercises. In

all other respects, the Faculty have conceded

to the undergraduates the right of self-

jury of his peers, and they fix guilt or in-

1. Deliberate falsehood-Dishonorable dismissal

4. Minor offences-Admonition or reprimand.

trial cannot enter the legal plea of

2 Grave mislemeanor-Removal, with privilege of

3. Major offences-Suspension, or reprimand with

There is an important feature of this

system which must not be overlooked. The

guilty," and thus throw the burden of proof upon the prosecution. He is held responsible for the truth of

his plea, as for the truth of the tes-

timony which he may render in his own

defence. If it is proved that he has lied in

his plea, he is immediately amenable to

prosecution for deliberate falsehood, and to

the severest punishment known to the col-

lege code. This simplifies the investigations

Of course, all this amounts to a surrender

by the college authorities of a large share of

the parental control which they have exer-

cised over the goings and comings of the

students. It is an attempt to strengthen the

sense of citizenship and of individual re-

sponsibility in the college community. As a

matter of fact, we understand, the new sys-

tem is primarily directed against the prac-

tice of hazing, a custom which for many

years has been maintained at Bowdoin Col-

lege with uncommon persistency and fre

quently with a ferocity that has given the

friends of the institution much trouble. The

traditions of college life are cast iron, so far

as the regulation of the behavior of the low-

est class is concerned. A case now before

the jury is reported by a Brunswick corre

spondent of the Boston Globe. Two brothers

named Mourron, of the Freelman class

were maltreated by the Sophomores because

they ventured to sing in public the following

foolish verses from a song which college

custom has long held as forbidden music to

"Then hide the grinning skeleton, and shut the coffin lid. And acrew the Freahman in it, till his infant form in

For he must learn that he must do precisely as he's bid,

There are pails, and there are windows, and there's

As the Freshman will discover, if the Freshman cuts a

Carle Case, Matries Close Case, Manager. | Tought, Apalicanning Gristinum.

Oh' water for his diet, till existence is a hell,

For Phi Chi's in her ancient glory."

the new-comers:

dudent who is arraigned before the jury for

of offences and penalties:

entering another college.

diffication to parents.

by the jury.

The cases which lie outside of the juris-

least curious features of the system.

eventually clear up this point.

explanation of the appearances.

o retard its descent.

sparks through the field of a telescope.

pied itself in Utopian plans for the future. This harmless amusement is however, much to be preferred to the task of sitting to judgment upon the case of an unortunate fellow student." It is quite conceivable that the post of juryman may not be altogether enviable, particularly while college sentiment is in the transition state. If the new plan stands the test of time, however, and produces results corresponding to the expectations of President CHAMDERLAIN, it is not at all improbable that the Faculties of other colleges may extend to their students the rights and respon-

renk to week, and, in lieu of anything better, has occu-

sibilities of self government.

The Brooklyn Bridge. When the Brooklyn Bridge was opened last May many prognostications were made as to what would be its effects on the two cities so joined together. Now we are able to compare these prophecies with the actual facts during the first six months of the history of the structure as an established institution.

According to the report of the President of the Bridge Trustees, the business done by the bridge from its opening up to the end of No-

24	vember was as follows:		Vehicles.
	Poor   Page   Page	Rullingy Passengers 43 (80 477 700 561,520	per Month \$3,078,092 8,982,00 6,202,00 6,156,00 5,886,44 5,545,50
31			The Control of the Control

The total amount received was \$138,773, made up of \$42,500 from foot passengers, \$42,158 from vehicles, and \$54,115 from railway passengers.

It will be seen that since June, or since the bridge ceased to be a great curiosity to the people of the two cities, there has been a stendy monthly decrease in the number of foot passengers and vehicles; and probably Indies, and then with slower progression the returns for the present month will show that the decline has continued. The only increase is in the number of railway passengers; and if the railway shall work smoothly and uninterruptedly during the winter, that increase may go on. The number of pastracted special attention everywhere, a caresengers carried is now limited, however, by ful sifting of the various accounts sent from a fare which is high for the service rendered, different parts of the world will, no doubt, and which sends to the ferries a large proportion of those who cross the river and would otherwise prefer the bridge railway. phenomenon can be said to have been dem-

The decreese in the vehicle traffic is likely enstrated. While all the world has watched o continue, for the tolls are about the same the sky ablaze with unwonted bues, everyas those of the ferries, and there are peculiar disadvantages connected with driving over the bridge. The entrances at both ends are narrow, and that in New York is on a crowded thoroughfare where converging car lines interrupt vehicles. Horses, too, get a rest vised a novel scheme for the government of on the ferryboats, which is especially dethe young men studying in that institution. sirable when they are drawing loads. They have organized a court of justice, con-

The increase in the use of the bridge railway, unsatisfactory as it has been shows where the great passenger traffle is to come from. Already more people cross by the cars than on foot, and the number is increasing monthly in spite of the fact that for the distance traversed the fare is high in comparison with the rates of the street cars and of the elevated roads during commission hours. Undoubtedly, if the car service is improved and the fare reduced, the railway will do vastly more business.

It seems to be evident, therefore, that, as we early anticipated, the chief purpose served by the Brooklyn Bridge will be that of a rallway bridge purely. Even with the present inadequate and unsatisfactory railway service, the number of foot passengers slikely to go on decreasing, especially in cold weather, and when the service is improved and the fare reduced it is probable that the use of the bridge by foot passengers will be much more largely lessened.

Not until the bridge becomes a part of the regular system of rapid transportation in railway ride across is greatly reduced, will it begin to have any very decided effect on either of the two cities. That day is probably not far off; and it has been even surmised that there are men who have rejoiced over the uncertainties of the car service on the bridge, because they have believed that the vexation of the public on necount of the inadequacy of that service would hasten the accomplishment of what they had in view, that is, the transformation of the structure into a railway bridge pure and simple.

government. The transgressor is tried by a So far the receipts of the bridge have no gone far toward paying the \$100,000 a month nocence upon him, and pronounce sentence according to the following graded schedule required for its maintenance and to meet the interest on its bonds and provide for their redemption.

### The Success of Polygamists.

Congressional legislation against the polygamy of Utah has so far been in vain. The Mormons are more stubborn than ever in their determination to continue the practice of marrying as many wives as their fanatical religion will allow them to take.

The polygamists of New England have also secred a victory within the last few days. Not long ago the Rev. Mr. Current the paster of a Congregational church in Hebron, a Connecticut village, publicly stigmatized as a polygunist a prominent member of his flock named FILLMORE, and declared that he was unworthy of church membership. Mr. FILLMORE, it seems, has married four wives, being now, after three divorces, the more o less permanent husband of the fourth woman

He, however, bitterly resented the assaults of his pastor, and brought against him both a civil action for slander and an ecclesiastical action for conduct unbecoming a minister. The church trial of the accused and accusing pastor took place first, and was concluded last Saturday, when a committee of investigation reported that the Rev. Mr. CUTTER was guilty of improper conduct in using personalities in the pulpit, and was deserving of a reprimand. The church voted to adopt the report, and subsequently

passed resolutions censuring the pastor. It has therefore been established in Connecticut that it is unsafe for a Congregations pastor to meddle with the form of polygam; practised in that State, and, particularly, to find fault with a polygamous member of his flock. The action of the Hebron church also indicates that in the opinion of Congregational laity that sort of polygamy is entirely consistent with the requirements of church membership. The church rebukes and censures the complaining paster, and sustains the man who has had four wives, though death has parted him from none of them.

This result must give a blow to the hopes of the Rev. LEONARD BACON and the other Congregational opponents of the Connecticut form of polygamy. They assail the divorce laws of the State as contrary to the laws of GoD, which the Church is bound to obey. The Hebron church, however, declares, in substance, that a man has a right to take advantage of those laws, and that his pastor has no right to accuse him of conduct unbecoming a Christian for so doing. And it has taken that ground in a case which may well be called an aggravated one. Even

in Connecticut, a man with three divorced wives who takes to himself a fourth must be rather an exceptional character; and if he cannot be censured by his pastor as a polyg-

amist, who is to blame for it? It seems to be evident, therefore, that the Congregationalists will not present a united front in opposition to free divorce and New England polygamy. Other Connecticut pastors who undertook to assail individual polygamists would probably meet the fate of the Rev. Mr. CUTTER of Hebron, and a Congregational minister who married divorced people without question would very likely be in a much safer position, perhaps all the more popular on that account,

#### The Severe Sentence in the Sherwin Case.

A very severe sentence for contempt of court was imposed at Albany on Friday. FRANK R. SHERWIN had pleaded guilty to indictments for misdemeanor in having disobeyed a subporna in the case of the People against CHARLES H. PHELPS, who was convicted of embezzling a large amount out of the State Treasurer's office. A considerable portion of this money was alleged to have cone into Mr. Sherwin's hands, but whether he was charged with any guilty knowledge of the embezzlement or not we do not remenber. At all events, no such charge could properly be considered in disposing of the present case, which consisted simply of an necusation that he had wilfully disobeyed certain legal process which he was bound to respect. Upon his plea of guilty, the simple duty of the Court was to pronounce such a sentence as would adequately punish him. The judgment of the Court of Over and

Terminer, held by Mr. Justice Osbonn, was that the defendant should pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary for two years.

We doubt whether so severe a sentence for contempt of court has ever before been imposed in this country. Its severity will tend to create sympathy for Shenwin. Whatever may have been his intent in disobeying the subpoena in the Phelips case, the result of his disobedience does not seem to have been very detrimental to the State, innamuch as PHELPS was convicted and sent to prison without Sherwin's testimony. Under these circumstances the punishment of th recusant witness should hardly be as great as it would have been if his neglect to attend had enabled PHELPS to procure an acquittal. A simple fine in the case of a man who distinetly admitted that he had intentionally disobeyed the mandate of a Court might not be sufficient. It was proper, we think, to impose some term of imprisonment, but a term of two years was too long. One month, three months, or six months at most, would have

There have been numerous cases in which men convicted of felonious homicide have escaped with a shorter imprisonment than

#### The Tariff in Canada. An instructive history of the tariff ques-

tion in Canada is to be found in another column of this paper.

een nearer right.

The first well-defined issue between the ideas of protection and free trade was determined by the Canadians after considerable discussion in 1878, and resulted in the overwhelming success of the protectionists After that election, however, the discussion went on with greater vigor than ever until 1882, when the question again formed the leading Issue between the Liberals and Conservatives, and the free traders were once more beaten out of sight.

Two defeats of this sort were enough for them. Since then the free trade organs have shown no disposition to debate the subject, but have turned themselves with avidity to comments and essays upon the articles that appear in the principal foreign magazines. Canada is a prosperous as well as an intel-

There is so much harmony among the Republicans of this State that it seems a pity to New York and Brooklyn, and the cost of a disappoint any of them. All of the candidates for Speaker of the Assembly expect to be As it would be irregular to elect them all simultaneously, would it not be well to elect them one after another? Mr. Enwin, for instance, might hold the office for a month, and then resign in order that Mr. ROOSEVELT or Mr. SHEARD might be elected. Let the Republicans in the Assembly avoid heartburnings and stick to harmony; and this seems to be the best way to do it.

> King KOFFEE KALKALLI is again the football of fortune. Evidently holding that the poet's exclamation, "How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown," does not apply to Ashantee, he sought in abdication a relief from the troubles of reigning. He was caught in his flight, and put at the head of an army of adherents, who were promptly defeated with great slaughter by his rival now on the throne. Since then his ody guard of ninety men has been massacred, and out of his seventy children only two are spared. The despatches which give the latter news add that "affairs in Ashantee are quiet:" but quiet must be taken as a relative term.

Norway is the country that now sends us the largest proportion of its people; and since Sweden follows next, while Denmark is fourth, we are evidently drawing a far greater ratio away from the Scandinavian countries than from any other. Germany, it is true, yields us many more in actual numbers, but she also has a much greater population from which to spare them. The proportion of population emigrating to our land is nearly four times as great in Norway as in Germany, and more than twice as great in Sweden. This Scandinavian elemenis one of strength for America.

A dirtier and drearier looking sight than the New York streets through which the horse cars run it would be hard to find, even if any body needed to find it. Mountains of mudcrowned snow piled on each side, bottomless depths of unpiled and miscellaneous stush at the crossings, the dirty, slippery tracks, continual impassable "jams" and blocks," and above all, and above all power of language to express, the deep, bluish tinge in the air, the spirit and quintessence of ton thousand mis collaneous and lurid oaths in many tonguesall these make life a burden and make the re cording angel work extra time. Is it in obedi-ence to tradition that car conductors, car drivers, and truck drivers outswear the arm; in Finnders?

We invite the attention of the Hon. THOMAS Porterhouse Ochiltree member of Congress, and of the Committee on Agriculture, to the Hop. and Dr. George Battey Louing, Commissioner of Agriculture. It is a large subject and beautiful to see; but the illustrious states man, traveller, and romancer of Texas is strong enough to grapple with it, and wise enough not to be dazzled by its splendor. Let Col. Ochra-THEE ask himself and Dr. Louiso what is the use of the Bureau of Agriculture. Let him urge the Committee on Agriculture to investigate this conundrum. Let Extremist Paren COLLIEB be called upon to show LORING's perfldy to the sweet cause of sorghum. Is the country to be deprived of the privilege of consuming this invaluable product at \$1 a pound Not if COLLIEB knows it, or Cot. OCHILTRES finds it out. Finally, let the red Texan examine Louiso, and satisfy himself by practical tests whether the portly Commissioner knows, or, as has been darkly suspected, knows not. how to distinguish wheat from barley. Items Louise know any remody which will keep the phylioxers away from grindstones? Does he I the church

cultivate potatoes for their tops? A fow questions like these will show exactly what his rank is as an expert on agriculture, and will probably make him fly from Ochiltren even as a

oliceman flies from a wild Texan steer. It is said that the Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY longs to be District Attorney of the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Corkhill, whose term expires in January. It will be remembered that Mr. CROWLEY was engaged to do some special legal work for the Government in South Carolina, but threw up the ample fees and op-portunities of "special counsel" because he was not received at the White House with that enthusiasm and show of love that he was wont to have. But peace has been made between the President and CROWLEY since then, and the ex-Congressman from the Thirty-first district is not obliged to cool his heels at the White House. It will be interesting to see, if Cnow-LEY is appointed, how the Republican party in New York can thrive without him. But perhaps it won't thrive.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in acknowledging the receipt of a Weish translation of one of his speeches, says; "I fear I am too old to learn to read it, but I shall always regard it with interest." Logan couldn't have acknowledged in fitter words the receipt of an English translation of one of his own vigorous orations

The irrepressible and inevitable Chauncey FILLEY, the pride of St. Louis, is at it again. He means to send a contesting delegation from Missourl to the Chicago Convention, and he is a Logan man first. Nobody can tell of course ere FILLEY will be last and all the time, but it is naughty for him to support LOGAN. What arm has Logan ever done him? The Illinois man's boom was looking so well, too. Tie up our Filler at once, General, before any more damage is done.

The rumor that MANTEUFFEL is to resign als Governorship of the provinces conquered from France on account of his age is strange, since he is not yet 79 years old, and in the German army high officers make nothing of keeping along in their communits when deep in the eighties. Perhaps the solution found for this much-prized soldier will be to give him a Vice-Governor to aid him, as MOLTER received an adlatus.

Bills for pensions are numbered by hundreds or thousands in Congress, but the one which proposes a pension for Mrs. Kady Brownell of New York city stands alone, we believe, in the grounds on which it is urged. Mr. Albrich's bill declares that Mrs. Browsell. late daughter of the regiment, of Capt. C. W. II. Day's company, First Regiment of Rhode Island Detached Militia, was regularly mustered into the service of the United States and, though a woman, followed the flag of the Union, was wounded in the line of duty at the first battle of Bull Run, and received an honerable discharge, signed by Gen. BURNSIDE, It would be interesting to know how many cases there were of women being regularly mustered into the army. Mrs. BROWNELL's position is said to have been, that of daughter of the regiment; but in some cases women may have dressed as men and served as soldiers on the field.

It would seem that the Government printing office has quite enough to do in printing ven the mass of current documents that are dumped upon it; yet Gen. HAZEN now asks for the printing and binding of 5,000 copies of his report for the year 1882. A resolution offered in ongress for this purpose says that these books are to be "for the use of the Signal Office." It would be a reilnement of cruelty to make the employees commit them to memory

### Whiskey More Determined than Ever.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28,-The local papers chronice the assembling in Washington of "a lobby of phenomenal strength" to promote the passage of the whiskey bill which Mr Wilps, the chosen champlon of the Ring and who paradoxically is at the same time Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor will introduce when Congress reassembles. During the holiday recess a pamphiet is being circulated to disprov the statement that whiskey is being produced in yearly increasing quantities. Statistics furnished by the Sec retary of the Treasury are referred to to show that while the production has fallen off considerably, the amount of whiskey in bond and subject to tax has failen off very little. This latter is owing, it is asserted, to the falling off in the demand for alcohol, "and the forcing on the market at unremunerative prices of sour much whiskey in place of the product of the sweet much dis-

overloaded real estate speculators. There always have been, notably was it the case at a period still fresh in the public mind. The taxes are operous. Some of the evertheless, none of them have yet thought of going to Congress for relief, as they might do with as much propriety as the whiskey speculators, the subject being equally under the control of Congress.

The overproduction of whiskey has been in years prior to the last, and it is nothing in their favor that the speculators can show less whiskey made during the last than in former years. The trouble they allege they are in was their own making, and it is nothing in their favor that they have ceased to aggravate it.

The land speculators in the District of Columbia would be able to show that the period when they overloaded was much more remote.

### Accused of Selling Blank Diplomas.

The Attorney-General has brought a suit in the name of the people of the State against the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York for the annul-ment of its charter and the dissolution of the corpora-tion. The college was restricted by the act of 1965. amended in 1860, under which it was organized, to the conterring of the degree of Boctor of Medicine upon persons who had been examined and commended by a Board of Censers, no member of which should be a member of the faculty, or an instructor in the college. To entile a person to the degree he must have spent three years in the study of medicine under the direction of some connectent medical person and a loss two terms of some connectent medical person and a loss two terms a terms should have been spent in the defendant's own college. The Alterny tieneral chartes that the medical college has violated the provisions of its charter; that it has beened are dolled and that the persons purchasing them were as liberty and had the opportunity to put their own names in them, and that persons known to be of immoral character and utterly unquifiled, have thus procured the right to act as playsleams. The complaint in the case was served yealerday. amended in 1860 under which it was organized, to th

## What to Drink to Keep You Warm.

"If you want a drink that will keep you warm a whole night long out of doors," said an old policeman to a friend, "don't drink whiskey or rum or any liquor. The heat they efford is short lived, and leaves you cold The heat they afford is short lived, and leaves you cold and weak. They are worse than nothing. But drink a glass of ale and proper—new ale and common thek proper. It will not affect your head, but it will keep your blood warm in the keenest wind and coldest ram.

"I never tried the proper part of that prescription, and a third avenue cardriver, but ale is, I know, thought to be very warming. We car drivers have colder work than policemen do. I think, and the old ones among us have tried every drink you ever heard of A let of us were talking the whole thing over the other night. He ruin, hat wheeksy brandy aim ginger, and ill his cold clear absolute dittiks were discussed. But the majority were in favor of hot coffee. That is the least furtful, he most heating, and the longest lasting drink I know of.

### Major Harrold Pretty Sure of \$3,000.

The last proceedings in the much-litigated case of Major John L. Harrold against the New York Rievated Railway Company took place yeaterday before Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court. Brooklyn. On Thursday a temporary injunction was granted on behalf of Dr. Kohert S. Newton enjoining the payment of a certain pertion of the judgment. Vesterday the order to show cause why the injunction aboutd not be made permanent was returnable. No one appearing for the plaining the injunction was dissolved. There are still five doctors unpuch so that Major Harrold may be involved in further litization. He says that Mr. Schaffer, his law-yer, must pay these claims, but Mr. Schaffer says that Major Harrold has to pay them all they retain he will have left shout \$3,000 out of his \$80,000 verdict. The last proceedings in the much-litigated

### Imported Cauliflowers.

One hundred cases of cauliflowers, in casks. One hundred cases of cauliflowers, in easks, were sold yesterday by Baniel B. Burlett, auctioneer, of 29 Baring skip. They were imported from Germany, brought by the electriship Zandania.

"Lubbages have become a common import." Mr. Bardett said, "and are absolutely sold cheaver coming from termany than from Lorent berein Bay and sold at good profits. But sold was jurily pickled, and was dainged profits. But sold was jurily pickled, and was dainged signification to easy wester, set they feeded from 45 to \$14 case. They acre tought by pickle manufacturers."

"Is Ireland a Nation?" is the subject of a cetur which a little delivered this evening at 8 o'cleck in the Church of the Paulist Fachers, in West Sixticth strict, by the Rev Walter Editor, C. S. P. The lecture cannot fail to attract a large audience, not only because of the internet interest for 4th the subject by many others besides our I rish citizens, but meso on account of the reputation for elequence of the reverend lecturer the fact that the proceeds from the six of tickets will be applied to the wante of the sudering poor of the parish of the Churck of at. Paul the Apostic, through the hands of the ot. Vincent Paul Society attached to

### FRESH WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

fellio Arthur's Christmas Party-Getting Rendy for the Senson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, Washington is such pleasure-loving city that it aspires to all the popular diversions of all climates. As soon as skim of ice is formed over the gutters folks go skating, and when a quarter of an inch of snow has fallen everybody who can raise \$5 an hour starts out on runners. The sleigns slide along on the wet asphalt of the roadways and produce a feeble imitation of sleighing, something like the resemblance between a genuine fox hunt and the chase of the cunning anise seed bag. On Christmas Day there really was snow enough for sleighing, although a drizzling rain which fell all day turned it to the and consistency of molasses. But the sleigh bells jingled and the horses rushed along the broad avenues, and everybody said:
"Ain't this Christmas weather?" Young Alan Arthur, with his six feet of boyishness enveloped in a stunning light-colored Newmarket, as much like his papa's as the old gentleman would let him have it, spun along in a cutter about as big as a good-sized teakettle, with a voung lady by his side. The President didn't indulge in sleighing. It would have been as much as his life was worth to be seen out sleighing with a young lady, and he thought it would not be particularly hilarious to go with Secretary Folger or Secretary Frelinghuysen or any of the other Cabinet officers. So he sighed a deep, Presidential sigh, and let his young hopeful get all the fun there was out of the snow. Little Miss Nollie Arthur had a party of her playmates to spend Christmas afternoon with her, and the big, solemn Last Room and the stately formal rooms adjoining it were merry with the voices of the children who scampered about and thought the White House the very jolliest playground they ever saw. The President went to St. John's Church as usual—the church which is a Greek temple in front, bow-windowed at the side, and a Moerish mosque inside—and said his prayers with much suavity and dignity.

The Cathelie churchos had the usual elaborate Christmas musie, especially St. Matthew's, the church attended by the foreign legations. The rain descended and the floods came, but the people came too. Judge Merrick, stern, handsome, and white-hulred, sat Jinch up in the church, Several members of the Chinose logation, in gorgeous silk tunies, gazed with solemn, unwinking eyes at the celebration of the mass.

Mr. W. W. Cororan gave his usual Christmas a good-sized teakettle, with a young lady

Mr. W. W. Corcoran gave his usual Christmas gift, a Christmas dinner, to all the chapitable

mass.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran gave his usual Christmas gift, a Christmas dinner, to all the charitable institutions in Washington, and even the unfortunates in the almishouse and Reform School had their celebration. A Children's Christmas Club, on the design of the one in Portland, has been formed by the children in Washington, with little Nellie Arthur as President. She signed the cards of membership in a great round hand, "Ellen H. Arthur."

After New Year's the whirl will begin. New many Senators and Representatives are away, some for the holidays others to bring their familles here for the season. Senator Dawes has a bright daughter with a taste for newspaper work, who will be here this season. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is not very strong this winter, but is working hard on a new play for the Madison Square Theatre. Miss Susan B. Anthony is here for the session.

After the 7th of January Gov. Butler, who has served a notice to quit on his tenant, Senator Jones of Navada, will take possession of the gray house on the hill, that is perched almost under the eaves of the Capitol. It is a very grand, substantial granite house, and has thirty or forty rooms in it. Mr. George Frishie Honr assures neopie with solemn emphasis that he has no acquaintance with the a-person who was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1822. And then he frowns and pulls down his vest and pulls up his collar, and has an air of defying anyhedy to prove it that is quite lotty and Boston-like.

#### NEW JERSEY CHIEFS. They Meet at the Metropolitan Because

Manager Clare is a Jerseyman. The marble-floored corridor of the Metro politan Hotel resounded yesterday to the tramp of many pairs of boots not of New York make. New Jersey soil is now covered with

snow, and there were no tracks. The owners of the boots were United States Senators, Congressmen, State Senators, Assemblymen, and members of the Democratic State Central Committee of New Jersey. The invitation cards stated that it was a social gathering, and that lunch would be served at 1 o'clock. Precisely at noon a genial-faced man, with a

full brown board touched here and there with a thread of gray, walked briskly into the hotel and shook hands warmly with Manager Clare. It was Mr. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey. Then came a lightly built man, of New Jersey. Then came a lightly built man, with a carefully trained moustache and an elegantly fitting frock coat, who was recognized as State Senator George O. Vanderbilt. Soon afterward United States Senator McPherson loomed up, and then State Senator Ress and a host of others appeared. At 1 o clock the company disappeared in one of the large parlors of the hotel, and the door was closed. Then the clink of glasses, together with a tattoo of knives and forks, was wafted over the transom with the odor of roast turkey and the scent of Pommery Sec.

the odor of roast turkey and the scent of Pommery Sec.

A reporter afterward asked Secretary Kelsey why the Jersey chiefs had gathered. Senator Vanderbilt hastened to the Secretary of State's relief. They looked at each other and then gazed upon the reporter. "Betrayed," was what their features expressed.

"This is merely a social gathering," said Mr. Kelsey, "of Democratic members. Senators. State officials, and the Democratic State Committee, They come to make each other's acquaintance over a social glass and some lunch."

"Has it any political significance."

"Not the slightest. The sessions are about to begin, and the members think that it is well to become acquainted."

"Why was not the gathering on the shores of New Jersey?"

"Why was not the gathering on the shores of New Jersey?" I will tell you," said Mr. Kelsey. "Mr. Clare, the manager of this hotel, is a Jerseyman. He used to live in Bergen county. Senator Mc-Pherson is a member of the State Committee, and came for a social time. New York is a contral point, and is convenient to the members living in the northern as well as in the southern part of New Jersey."

GOV. BUTLER ADMITS HIS MISTAKE,

### But Says that There Are So Many Republicans in Prison that he Gets them Mixed.

Boston, Dec. 29 .- Gov. Butler has written a letter to an evening newspaper explanatory of his mistake in saying that his predecessor had pardoned Stickney, the Fall River de faulter, when he himself set him free. He says he at first meant to compare his case with that of Chace and Pond, the latter of whom had been pardoned by Goy. Long and he sunposed that he must have inadvertently used the name of Stickney for Pond. The reason that that mistake did not strike his attention was that he never considered Stickney was pardoned at ali. He had remitted to him thirty days only, which he thought he had carned by good conduct. He adds:

### Shipbuilding on the Clyde.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Bret Harte, our Consul at Glasgow, has made a report relating to the trade and navigation of that port during the year end-ing Sept. 30. The enormous aggregate of 293,023 tons of new shipping has been launched by the various firms Several firms this year will surpass all the the Clyde. Several firms this year will surpass all their previous efforts. One firm will launch over \$0,000 tons, another will complete nearly \$0,000, while an unusually large number of firms will launch over \$0,000 tons each. The prospects for next year, however, are by no means origid. Inquiries for new vessels are not numerous orrest difficulty is experienced in "howking" new contracts, while one or two firms are siready unaking arrangements to curful their extablishments. Should there he a revival of general frade a large amount of new teomage will be ordered; otherwise the Clyde simpliciting will experience notable reaction.

## Gen. Hancock at Las Augeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Dec. 29.-Ger. Hancock and

terfy arrived here yesteriny morning. A large crowd was at the depot to welcome him. To do; he will visit San Gabriel, and on Nonday he will go to Winnington, where he disea with Gan. Phinene Ramming. On New Year's Day a public reception will be held at which the military the Fire Department, and civic societies will turn out. Attorney-General O'Brien's Beputles. WATERTOWN, Doc. 29.—Attorney-General elect O'Brien left here this morning for Albany. He am

ener O'Brien lett here this morning for Albany. He am-mounced as his deputies Mesers. Issuer II. Maymard and Widham A. Post. A new law firm was formed here be-fore his departure, which consists of blueself. Histrict Attorney Emerson, and James A. Ward. The Britishams is O'Brien, Emerson & Ward. C. stiveness or any hillians symptoms are removed effectually by Dr. Jayur's Squattre Puis. -45s.

CHILDREN IN THROLD BOWERY,

# A Pleasant Show in a Temple thrine Fiamed and Thundered in its Tin.

There was in the audience in the halia Theatre on Thursday afternoon a veterance York theatregoer who went to see what the Old Bowery had become in the hands of the Germans, and to discover what, if any, were the differences between German and English audiences, acting, and stage management. He knew practically no German. He inquired at the box office what the title of the play means in English. He asked the same question of the ticket taker. The first man said, "I don't dink I could make dot blain to you." The other said, 'It ton'd madder vot it means. Ve vill blay somedings else." The American had been expecting to see Marie Geistinger in a new opera by Von Suppe. Instead, he found himself witnessing a spectacle unknown to the American stage for many years-a children's matinée. Curiously enough, he remembered that the last time he sat before those footlights the great theatre was crowded with children, spectators of "Little BoylBine," with George L. Fox as Closen.

The theatre is its old self, beautified and modernized by ernamentation, and with three galleries instead of four. The famous pit has

modernized by ernamentation, and with three galleries instead of four. The famous pit has been boarded over almost up to a level with the former first balcony. The enormous stage is as it used to be, except that there is now a small prompt box just behind the centre of the line of foothghts. It is well that the old house has been so little altered, for it is handsome, and more comfortable than many that are more protentious.

As for the playing, it was by a company of dwarfs and was much enjoyed by the audience. That was one of the most striking things to the New Yorker, who did not understand ten words of the dialogue, and therefore found if more treditable to study the house. First, there were twice as many adults as children, and the old people laughed the most. Their heartiest laughter was provoked by the simplest and most hacknowd funny business of the flow comedian, which appeared to be new to them, or eise exactly suited their sense of the ridiculous. The New Yorker had but one opportunity to judge of the sort of dialogue that provoked convulsions of laughter. That was when he heard one child say, I am sonand-so, and another, I am so-and-so, the so-and-so and the so-and-so. That brought down the house.

The audience was well dressed, and women, evidently in confortable circumstances, were in the majority down stairs. So accustomed are New Yorkers to foreign faces, the writer could see nothing peculiar about the countenances of these people. There were lare and there some thoroughly German faces, but so there are sure to be in any theatre audience. For the most part the young men and women seemed, and doubtless were, American born. The children one sees in up-town American assembles.

They enjoyed a brief hour with a magic lantern display that formed an interlude. The entire performance was equally innocen dren one sees in up-town American assemblies.

They enjoyed a brief hour with a magic lautern display that formed an interiude. The entire performance was equally innocent and wholesome. They gained in this, as they doubtless do all through their childhood, in being Germans. It was the Teutonic love of family and of home and the Teutonic love of family the little ones that led to this entertainment, which was after all, of a sort that all children would have enjoyed, but that only the one kind was favored with.

### A MOUNT DESERT RAILROAD.

Discussion Over the Proposed Road from Har Harbor to the Mountain.

BANGOR, Dec. 28. - The people of New York. or, at least, those who go in the heat of summer to the breezy coast of Maine, will feel interested, with thousands of others, in the discussion over the proposed railway on Mount Desert Island. The capitalists who propose to build the road are the same who constructed the Green Mountain Railway, which was in successful operation last summer. They now propose to build a narrow-gauge road from Bar Harbor to the foot of the mountain, up whose woody sides the aerial railway runs The proposed road would afford a delightful

The proposed road would afford a delightful ride and obviate, also, the great objection always heretotore made against this journey—the dust. The company has its charter. has made its survey, and is awaiting the liaitroad Commissioners decision in regard to certain questions affecting the location.

Meanwhile objections are raised against the building of the road by the keepers of one of two of the hotels, by some celtagers, and by a fow of the inhabitants. They argue that the railroad will be noisy that it will mar the appearance of the piace, and that it will savoi too much of the bustling business world to suit the wealthy cottage owners and other visitors. The mountain railways was a great success, both financially and as regards the enjoyment of visitors, and those who favor the new road ask how the little strip of track from Bar Harber to Green Mountain is going to annoy or in any manner offend the peeple who come to the island of Mount Desort.

of track from Bar Harber to Green Mountain is going to annoy or in any manner offend the people who come to the island of Mount Desert. As far as noise goes, they aver that Bar Harbor is generally made hideous at night by wretched brass bard music and the thunder of roller skating rinks, and as to the appearance of the place, they say there is and has been for years plenty of room for improvement in that respect at Bar Harbor.

The Maine Central Railroad Company is constructing a railroad from Bangor to Sullivan, a point about three miles by water from Bar Hiarbor. This road is about completed as far as £!!sworth, and in June the snort of the iron horse will be heard among the hills where St. Saveur set up his wooden cross to name and mark Mount Desert.

#### John McCullough in St. Louis. From the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

John McCullough was entertained in St. Louis by a local distance club as the manylou of one of our society leaders. At supper time the host and hosters, the guest of the evening, and a young lady together with a local tost each read his lady, repaired to a small conservatory solutioning the dining room and sat down to a stable specially prepared for them. Whe sand delicacies not on the main table were served them by special waters, while the multitude were grouped together in the main dining room, where they could gaze with wister lating room, where they could gaze in the main dining room, where they could gaze with wister lating and provides embedding enservatory. It was a provides embedding the hostess not any of the young indicates the rectice and not to permit any of the young indicate the rectice and not to permit any of the young indicate the rectice and not to permit any of the young indicate the fact of the "months of the some apology for the treach of eliquette on the part of the young indicated upon his recting. His remarks were brief but to the point. He said he had certainly not expected to be raised upon in recting. His remarks were brief but to the point. He said he had certainly not expected to be raised upon in recting. His remarks were brief but to the point. He said he had certainly not expected to be raised upon for recting for showing his appreciation of their kindness. He would prefer not to recite but they had importuned him so urgently and so persistently that to grafty their desires, and all the risk of toaking himself relations, he would give them the 'Hot Muy.' Wilnott gesture or animation he dranged through the piece, and smined sarcastically

From the San Francisco Call The popular impression about the application of burnt cork by minister performers is that it is rubbed on the face and hands of the performer rom acre whose end is charred in a conveniont gas jet. This is incorrect. To supply the burnt carh, used by ministral performers of this city accupies the entire time and carnest attention of one intrasting character. A little man, whose place of manness is on the curistions on the north side of Pine Street, explicated to a reporter the process of making it. The process of making it. The process of making it. The process of making it is not a manner of them with corks that wouldn't keep the buttless man of them with corks that wouldn't keep to burnt put of wine or heer.

When I got ready to burnt put of wine or heer. When I got ready to burnt put of which wouldn't keep the burnt put of which we have three washbodiers you ascet there with these punched in their eides and bottom sprinkle alcoholing punched in their eides and bottom sprinkle alcohol dies punched in their eides and bottom sprinkle alcoholing burntly water. That forces the powdered charcoal through the sack into the water.

When I have worked all my charred cork through this sack into the water, I drain the water through this sack into the water, I drain the water through this sack into the water, I drain the water through this sack into the water, I drain the water through this sack into the water, I drain they use it out of them. When a performer is ready to brack up, as they call it is placed as you see him on the stage. The popular impression about the application

### Artificial Oysters in Paris. From the Montreal Herald.

Artificial oysters are now manufactured in large quantities by several oyster factories recently established in the neighborhood of horiesus. This new product, the making of which is kept a metre from the neighborhood of horiesus. This new product he making of which is kept a metre from the neighborhood of horiesus, and the main difficulty of the business the fixing of the spiduous product to the oyater shift may which it takes the place vaciety by the product he had to have recently heen got-or-with perfect success. It is neged that all who est real system should early mean and destroy their sheirs thus presenting them from being present into the service of this new alimentary fraud. To indicate the state of the service of the real alimentary fraud. To indicate the service of the service of the place alimentary fraud. To indicate the service of the service is valve could be kept out of reach of the service. But as first is an unstrainable result, it is to be fraud that inversion of system have an unconfortable prospect before them.

### A Row in the Solar Family.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You may well rail; or carth a storm whoped world. A tremen-dous conflict between old soil and some men bers of his family has been going on during the institute years. The old veteran has at times shown deep scars and ter-The old veteran has at times shown deep-scars and terrible commotions from the feartal fight. The attack
was planned more than 2000 years ago, the forces moying into position—perilesion, conjunction—during that
time Jupiter, the leader, received a severe threshing
last year, and is withdrawing troin the confest. The old
titan is evidently more than a match for inserted lesses
some. He means business—blood—as shown by the heryred shees at smarted during the past two months.
According to calculations the forth win he well over
to 1805, and the forces scattered it will be a long
period before another such conflict takes place in the
colar family.

Somesaction, Dec 23.